

75th Anniversary Issue
1908 - 1983

The Bullet

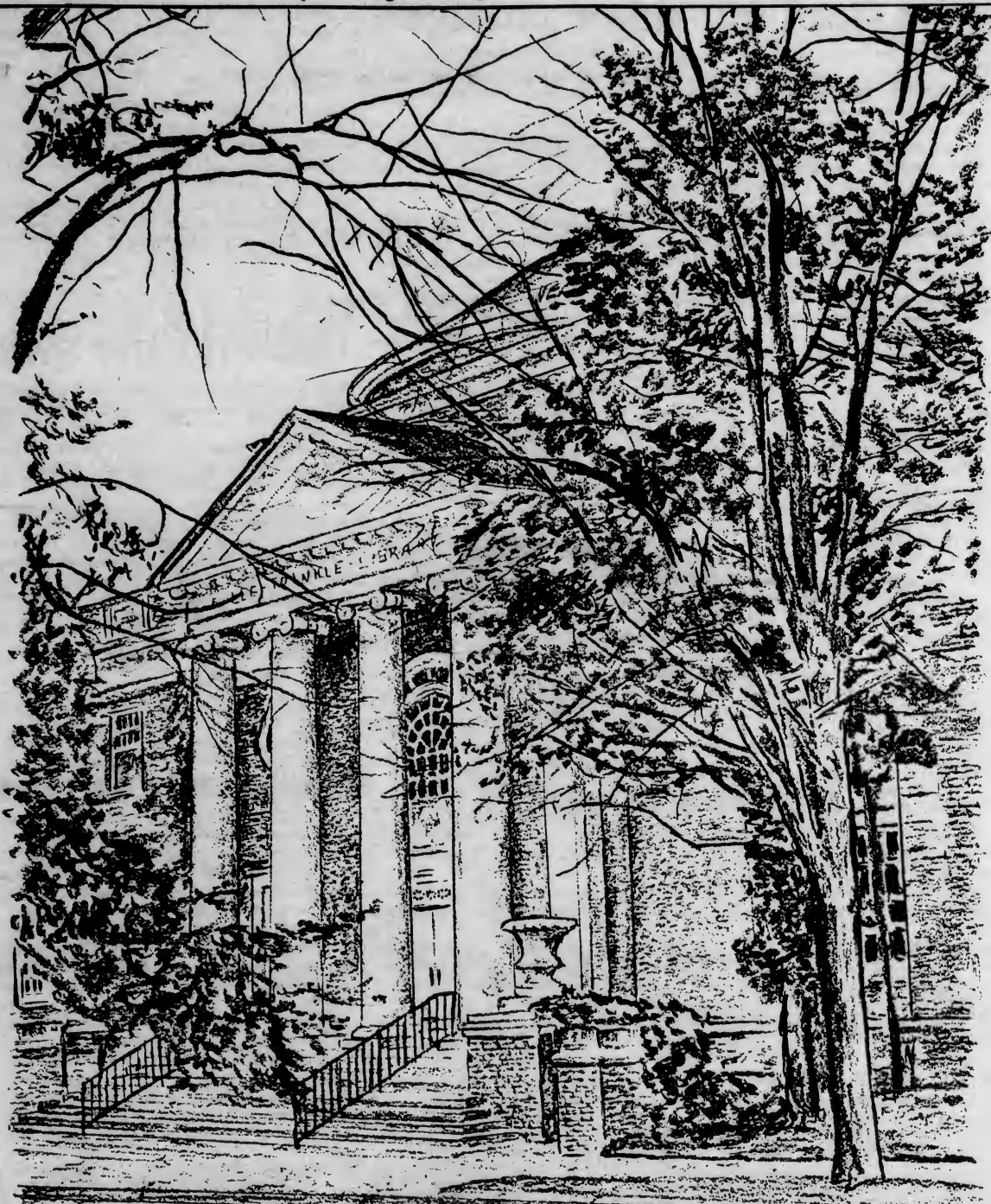
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Mary Washington College's Weekly Newsmagazine

Volume 56 No. 18



E. Lee Trinkle Library

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Perhaps the best way to see how MWC has evolved over the years is to look at past *Bullet* editorials.

In 1938, a major issue was wearing white gloves to Seacobeck on Sundays. By the '60s and '70s, homosexuality and Vietnam were blazing the headlines. The writers got braver and restrictions became fewer. And if that isn't an example of success in the past 75 years, what is?

1938

Why we want our name changed

Senate Bill No. 14 grants the State Teachers College at Fredericksburg the privilege of changing its name to "Mary Washington College." The proponents of the bill have many good reasons for wishing the change in the name of State Teachers College at Fredericksburg to Mary Washington College.

The reasons may be listed as follows:

(1.) In order to honor Mary, the Mother of George Washington, whose life was closely identified with the community. Her home and tomb, as well as the home of her only daughter and the boyhood home of her illustrious son, are in Fredericksburg and can be seen from the college campus;

No more appropriate name possibly could be selected for a woman's college than MARY WASHINGTON, whose life and character were interwoven with the destiny of her son and, in turn, with the destiny of her country, and it would serve as an inspiration to the young women attending the institution;

In seeking a great woman and a Virginian for whom to name the institution, we found one at our front door upon whom the eyes of past generations have been drawn, and on whom the admiration of the coming ages is sure to rest. It is more than a patriotic honor that we have chosen Mary, the Mother of George Washington;

Research does not reveal that any other college in the world bears the name of Mary Washington. Little enough has been done to honor the name of this great woman who, in all fairness, may be regarded for all time as the first Mother of the Land.

(2.) The proposed name is more in conformity with the type of service the institution has been rendering for the past several years. In the absence of a State College of Women in Virginia and co-education at the University, this college has been forced to expand its offerings so as to provide for the young women of Virginia an opportunity for broad and liberal culture, and for training in certain specialized fields of vocational, professional, and technical work, as well as teaching, thus enabling many young women to prepare themselves more thoroughly and harmoniously for their modern dual capacity of wage-earner and homemaker than otherwise would be possible;

Hundreds of young women in Virginia who cannot afford to attend private colleges or who, for some reason prefer a State institution, have been looking to the college at Fredericksburg for a type of training more liberal and less restricted than is offered in a strictly teachers college. Training teachers, therefore, is only one of the major functions performed by this institution;

Education is not the largest department in the college at Fredericksburg. Any one of six other departments, namely, business, music, science, English, history, and health and physical education, has more students enrolled than there are in the education courses.

1941

Did you know?

Not very long ago I heard one of the male visitors on campus remark on the poor appearance of the majority of Mary Washington girls. This was a bitter dose of medicine to swallow, as I am a Mary Washington girl myself.

Because of this remark, I noticed, just for curiosity's sake, whether or not this boy had any basis for such a statement. Much to my disappointment and chargin (sic) it seems that he did have reason enough.

Regardless of the fact that during the week there are very few men around, regardless of the fact that we very seldom see our one and only it certainly seems that out of respect for ourselves as well as for the girls who do have dates, that we should try our best to keep up that well groomed, neat, orderly appearance associated with a college girl.

Our campus itself should be an inspiration for beauty. It is beauty in the highest form, that beauty of nature. Why shouldn't we, as an inestimable (sic) part of the campus radiate its beauty as individuals?

No doubt all of us are inclined to let down during the week, especially such weeks as the past one. However, there is no possible excuse for a slovenly appearance on weekends.

To avoid embarrassment for ourselves as well as others, we, as a student body, should put forth our best efforts to correct this problem. We can't be forced to do it, but being Mary Washington girls ought to inspire us to do it.

1941

Keep well if you can

The solitary confinement last weekend was enough to set the fact definitely that we want to keep well and help keep the rest of the world well too. Being isolated is no wonderful form of entertainment, but best was made of it. The library saw one of the busiest times in its history and impromptu bridge parties sprang up like mushrooms; while the telephones ran themselves ragged.

Those two days gave an excellent sample of what an epidemic can mean. We have had an admirably low record of flu cases here in proportion to the student body and we also have the reputation as one of the healthiest schools in the state. The best of it is that nearly every girl is doing her part to keep up that standard.

More people are going to breakfast each morning, everyone is going around bundled up warmly and - yes - we are trying to get eight hours of sleep a night.

1942

Get into the swing...

Your father's doing it! Your brother's doing it! The members of M.W. faculty are doing it! Your friends are doing it! So why don't you?

You are stowed away in college with a weekly or monthly allowance coming in - or you are working in the College Shoppe to earn a little extra "spending money" and what happens? It goes back to the "coke-man" or the sandwich counter. Keeping money in circulation is a good thing and should be encouraged but how about putting "ten percent" a week back into WAR STAMPS! The price of two cokes a week is all that it takes to help your country on to victory. The Student Government is sponsoring the drive and the STAMPS (or Bonds, if you wish!) are on sale week-days at the Victory Booth in front of the College Shoppe.

Don't be a slacker - buy your weekly stamp - it's the patriotic thing to do!

1955

Intellectual interest lags...

...The personality ideal of the average student seems to be type of "party girl" who is unable to discuss anything more stimulating than the latest George Gobel show or Jack Gleason album, and is horrified at the thought of a weekend spent within the confines of ivy covered walls.

Although the exodus to Quantico and Charlottesville is necessary and exciting part of our college career, it should not become the central focus of our life at Mary Washington. Deep and lasting friendships are not formed at fraternity parties or over bridge tables, but originate on a common basis of thought that enable intelligent people to enjoy each other without the aid of a combo or deck of cards.

...It is indeed shameful when the latest copy of "True Confessions" is more dog-eared than Shakespeare, when the removal of the C-Shoppe would cause a great deal more unhappiness than the disappearance of the library, and when a derision of intellectual activity is considered a prerequisite to social success.



Equal but separate

The placing together of Negro freshmen in the same dormitory room is one policy of racial discrimination at Mary Washington College which can no longer be tolerated by clear-thinking individuals.

The excuses which have been advanced for this practice are no longer valid, for the issue is clear cut. This policy of residential segregation is contrary to goals which should be a basis for an academic institution: the recognition of equality, freedom, and humanitarian ideals.

Though it is true that many white parents have, and will, objected (sic) to their daughter rooming with a black, it seems pointless to take such petty views into serious consideration. The only way prejudices can be overcome is by facing them, and the only way racial barriers can be struck down is by refusing to recognize them.

At a time when the country is fighting to rise above racial inequality, it is the moral obligation of Mary Washington College to rise with it. There will always be people who violently oppose the step we urge the college to make, but when something so basic as equality is concerned, there can be no compromise with them.

Last year the BULLET printed an editorial similar to this one, protesting the placement of the three Negro freshmen in the same room. We are sorry that the necessity arose for writing this one, and hope that this will not become an annual thing. But we will be happy to halt our tradition when the administration halts theirs.

1969

No cause for hope

...It (A D.C. peace march in which MWC students participated) was the largest political gathering of its kind in history, yet network television gave it five minutes on the evening news, with equal time devoted to counter-demonstrations a fraction of its size...The press grossly underestimated the number of participants and focused on the relatively small embassy and Justice Department incidents.

Moratorium and New Mobe leaders did everything in their power to insure peaceful demonstrations, yet they are blamed for the incidents that inevitably occurred. The gathering was overwhelmingly peaceful, yet Attorney General Mitchell insists on deceiving the American public with talk of violence.

President Nixon asked for unity, but acted to promote polarization. He pointedly ignored the marches, peaceful and massive though they were. His comment about "a good day to watch football" was calculated to inflame dissenters...The message is unmistakable: peaceful demonstrations, no matter how large, will do nothing to bring and end to the war.

...Rather than encouraging nonviolence, Nixon has contributed to the radicalization of the moderate college marchers. They saw that marching is futile. They saw D.C. policemen unleashing waves upon waves of teargas to trap Justice Department demonstration. They saw the news media ignore or distort the event. They saw an unresponsive and antagonistic President effectively undercutting them.

Few at the Saturday rally were willing to participate in confrontations like the one at the Justice Department. The coming months may see the ranks swelling.

1970

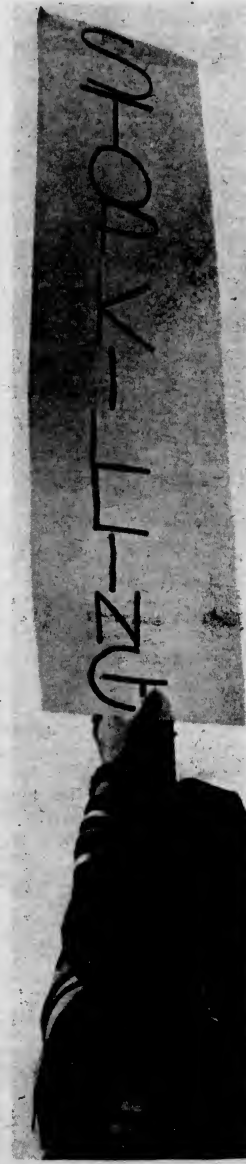
Bordello of the South

Time was when parents could send their daughter to Mary Washington College... and after four years get back a prim, polite and proper school ma'am. But no more. Mary Washington is now an avant garde institution where hippies flower, students march in Vietnam Moratorium demonstrations and whiskey is allowed to be consumed and kept by the girls in their dormitory rooms. They may also entertain their male friends in their bedrooms.

Mary Washington may not be more of a motel or hotel for its paying guests than any other girls school these days: it just seems so. All kinds of pretty shocking news comes out about the new day of permissiveness granted to the girls by the administration and the Board of Visitors.

...Our feeling is that if the Mary Washington administration is so morally corrupt that it cannot offer a decent place for a lady to reside and study, the state authorities should take action to relieve the administrators of their duty...

First printed in the South Boston Gazette-Virginian, 1969.



Politically concerned students of 10-15 years ago bear little resemblance to students today, who seems relatively content, or at least undissenting.

1968

Forgotten Americans

...When Nixon discusses the "forgotten Americans" he should be referring to the young people, for all the candidates seem to have forgotten them this year, except perhaps as an occasional target for criticism.

It is the dilemma of youth to try to understand what happened to the great issues of last spring -- the war, the draft, the poor, the cities, the minorities, the civil rights. These issues were major points in the campaign until Kennedy, McCarthy, Rockefeller, and McGovern were struck down.

But what is left now is basically an issue-less campaign. The two old men running for president have ignored many of them, have declined to offer plausible solutions for some of them, and have instead offered a few of their own pseudo-issues.

...Concerning the war in Vietnam, neither candidate has given plausible solutions, but Humphrey has indicated more of a willingness to end the war quickly and intelligently. On domestic strife, we cannot agree at all with Nixon's "law and order" stance, and feel that Humphrey will be much more inclined to try to solve the problems at their roots rather than just take offense at their manifestations, as Nixon seems to be doing. Humphrey's past activities in working for civil rights legislation have shown him to be a more concerned individual than his opponent...

...It is on this basis, then, that we feel we must endorse Hubert Humphrey. It is a half-hearted endorsement, but he seems to be the best candidate who combines the idealistic with the realistic, and comes nearest to representing the goals of the youthful minority.

2002

Times are changing...

From the looks of things at Mary Washington, you would never know this was the 21st century. You would think it was still the Dark Ages.

Sure, tradition has its place, but as an institute that is supposed to train tomorrow's leaders, it is necessary to let go of the past and look to the future.

So what if Junior Sex Week has been around for over twenty years and has grown from over a century of MWC tradition that lets juniors have their "fun, thrills and pleasures" one week out of the year!

Times are changing, in case you haven't noticed, and setting aside a week just for sex seems to me a little old-fashioned. Maybe a week for test-tubulation would be more appropriate.

And just look at the mess crowded classes cause. Come on, having 2000 students in one class of Advanced Nuclear Warfare is a little much! Sure, everyone needs to know about it, but war is sure to blow up right there during a lecture.

Times are changing, in case you haven't noticed, and making the classes a little more intimate -- say, maybe limiting enrollment to 600 or so -- could be a real move to the future.

And sure, the big fall football game used to be important -- but notice the "used to be." Football is about as outdated in this century as croquet was last century.

Times are changing, in case you haven't noticed, and making such a big deal over such a physical game of body contact seems a little old-fashioned. Maybe a match-up between the best Kill the Quarters players would be more up-to-date.

And what's with this lime green and hot pink stuff? You call those school colors? Those colors have been around since my grandmother was knee-high to a platypus.

Times are changing, in case you haven't noticed, and using such ultra-yuk colors just because they've been around a while seems a little too sentimental. Maybe some more recently developed colors could put this institution back in the right century. Chromonium and grenadine might work.

Tradition, tradition, tradition, tradition, tradition! It gets a little repetitious after a century, now doesn't it? Think about it. Do you want to be a yellowed remnant of some distant past left to mold in the wearied college tradition of yesteryear? Or do you want to be those courageous ones to finally make this college what it should be -- a forerunner and model for the radical changes the 21st century is sure to bring!

Historian notes early beginnings and recent change

by GLENN BIRCH

Few people know more about the history of Mary Washington College and the changes it has undergone since its beginnings than Edward Alvey, Jr., author of *The History of Mary Washington College, 1908-1972*. Alvey, 80, was Dean of the College from 1934-1967.

One of the major changes MWC has undergone is in its academics, Alvey said. From its early years as the State Teacher's College in Fredericksburg (1924-1938), the college moved to a more liberal arts curriculum. Recently more career-oriented disciplines have been incorporated, Alvey said. He compared the college's changing curriculum to pendulum which swings strongly between two extremes, but continually strives for middle ground. Recent moves on the side of career training include Master's programs

Another, and perhaps more obvious change in MWC's history has been the admittance of men as

students. Alvey said there is no mystery behind the decision for coeducation in the early 1970's. The move coincided with MWC's move to become independent of the University of Virginia, and the women's movement to be admitted to UVA, Alvey explained.

Mary Washington "is still in a transitional stage," Alvey said, regarding coeducation. He emphasized the importance of maintaining academic standards and not compromising them to increase the number of male students.

Alvey also addressed the issue of changing the school's name to encourage more males to apply. Alvey termed the idea, "the most ridiculous thing I've heard."

He added, "I don't think a school's name makes any difference. I don't follow that you have to have the name of a man if men are going there."

Alvey also pointed to changes in student life. He said that the old doc-

trine of "In Locus Parentis" (in place of the parents) has gradually given way to increased freedom for the students. Alvey pointed out that these and other changes must be viewed against the backdrop of changes taking place at the time at other universities.

He spoke of the late President Woodard as an administrator "willing to make adjustments to the times," while maintaining the college's standards and integrity. President Woodard was "sincerely interested in the college," Alvey said.

Alvey said MWC's strong points were the quality of its teaching staff, Trinkle Library, and the rigid degree requirements.

"The quality of teaching here is high," Alvey said, and added that he believes that MWC has long had a faculty able to teach graduate as well as undergraduate students.

Alvey pointed to Trinkle Library as a valuable resource for all members of the college community. Trinkle Library is, Alvey said, "one

of the best libraries that I know of for an institution of this size."

Rigid degree requirements were noted by Alvey as important to keeping MWC unique. The real value



Edward Alvey Jr.

of a liberal-arts education is the production of a "well trained mind," he said. The intangibles gained in liberal arts education become more and more important as one moves up the job ladder. Rigid degree requirements insure that students are exposed to many disciplines and gain a true liberal arts education, Alvey said.

Alvey said he has become very fond of Mary Washington College and its students. He described the school as "a friendly place," and a place where "people don't go around ignoring each other." Alvey played an important role in the development of the honor code here at MWC -- a development that is perhaps the foundation for the friendly atmosphere he described.

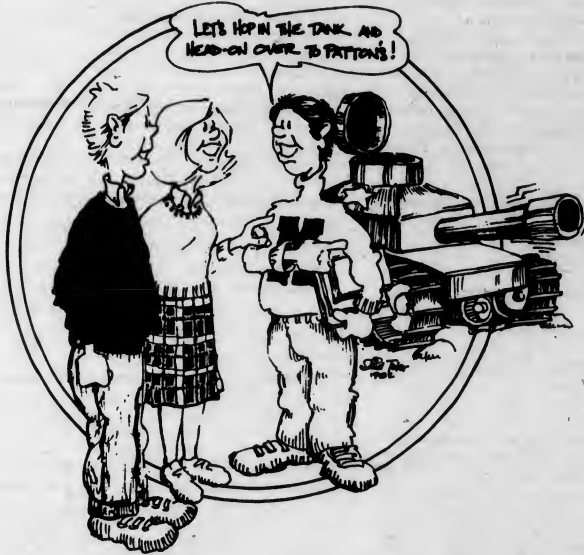
Alvey was born in Richmond, and went to the University of Virginia. He received his undergraduate degree in 1923 in economics and philosophy. He continued his education at UVA before coming to MWC in 1934.

Did you know . . .

by DEONA HOUFF

With student elections and midterms behind us, we can take time out from studying European history to study our own history. You may already know Mary Washington became coeducational in 1970 when we separated from the University of Virginia, but did you know that...

- in 1911, a French book cost only 60 cents.
- in 1913 bells in the dorms told students when to get out of bed, go to bed, eat, go to class and study?
- the 1916-17 catalogue reads "There is no necessity for, and this school distinctly discourages, the wearing of costly or gaudy clothing."
- the school colors were originally sky blue and green? They changed to brown and gold before becoming blue and white when the school changed its name to Mary Washington in 1938.
- in the 1920's, students were allowed to leave campus only once a quarter. If the student was attending another school's dance, she had to show Dean of Women Nina Bushnell the actual dance invitation before leaving.
- the first men to attend MWC did so in summer sessions during the 1930's. Under the G.I. bill of 1944, veterans were allowed to enter the college full time. The last veteran here was a former marine and was the only male student here during his last two years. He graduated in 1958.
- from 1930 to 1956, the entire student body had to attend chapel on Tuesday and Friday afternoons and Convocation on Wednesday evening.
- in April, 1942, the MWC marching band led a large parade in Richmond, kicking off the sale of war stamps and bonds in that city. MWC was one of the first colleges in the nation to widely promote the sale of war stamps and bonds.
- in the early 50's students were prohibited from drinking alcohol within a 25 mile limit of campus.
- Hamlet House, named for math professor W. N. Hamlet, who taught here from 1911-1942, used to house the counseling center?
- in 1957, "lights out" curfews for upperclassmen were abolished. Freshmen still had to have lights out by midnight.
- also in 1957, the college removed restrictions on trips to town, drinking at Quantico and walking with dates on campus.
- during the '60's students were first allowed to drink in their rooms.
- a rule in the 1965-66 handbook under a section titled "Dates" prohibited students from dating local high school boys. Another rule stated that the Student Lounge in ACL would be open only to those students with dates after 5 p.m.
- Mildred Droste, health and physical education professor served as Dean of Students in the 1970's.
- in May, 1970 more than 140 MWC students went to Washington to protest U.S. action in Cambodia and Vietnam. Some students called for a boycott of classes, but none occurred.



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Five presidents key in MWC's expansion

by JANICE CONWAY
In its 75-year history of academic excellence, Mary Washington College has received guidance and recognition through the efforts of its five presidents.

Edward H. Russell

Just two months after the founding of the State Normal and Industrial School for Women at Fredericksburg, the governing body of the institution selected Edward H. Russell to serve as its first president.

A variety of experience in education and administration provided Russell with a full understanding of Virginia's educational system. Prior to his appointment as president he served as a principal, commandant and superintendent of schools.

Russell's job at the Normal School actually began three years prior to the first session of classes in 1911. During this period, Russell concentrated his efforts on gathering the basic necessities of the newly founded institution - selection of a site, construction of a campus, and the assemblance of a faculty.

With Russell leading the campaign, a 45-acre site was chosen on Marye's Heights, overlooking the city of Fredericksburg and the Rappahannock River Valley. It was hoped that the historic "Normal Hill" would add beauty and dignity to the school.

Construction of the campus was authorized by the first president with the intent to enhance the natural beauty of the site. Thus, two buildings were built - the dormitory, Frances Willard Hall, complete with dining hall, infirmary and administrative facilities, and the administrative building, later named Russell Hall (known today as Monroe Hall) which housed classrooms, laboratories and offices, as well as the gym, auditorium and post office.

Prior to the opening session, Russell selected his faculty. Of this initial teaching body of 15, 11 held college degrees; only one held a post-graduate degree. All members were chosen on the basis of their experience in the Virginia public school system.

Despite doubts expressed by those who did not think construction would be complete, the State Normal and Industrial School at

high school level instruction. The "professional" course resembled the standard two-year normal course that followed the completion of high school. The graduate of this program was issued the Virginia professional teaching certificate by the State Board of School Examiners.

Russell, a capable and enthusiastic president, realized the purpose of the Normal School was limited and that some day the demand for school teachers would diminish. Therefore, he incorporated classical, commercial and industrial courses to supplement the curriculum.

To accompany these academic standards, Russell made a conscious effort to create and maintain respectable social standards. These standards ranged from the practice of self-control to the required religious worship and prohibition of tasteless clothing.

Aside from these restrictions, Russell made available a variety of extracurricular activities. Athletics, especially basketball and tennis, played a major role in life at the new institution. Similarly, clubs provided the students with a variety of activities.

In his 11 years as president, Russell developed a warm relationship with his faculty and students. When his ambitious efforts to establish and develop the school took its toll on his health, Russell was forced to resign the presidency.

For more than a decade, Russell gave his never-ending support, concern, and enthusiasm to the Fredericksburg Normal School, according to colleagues. To this day, Russell is remembered and honored by the existence of Russell Hall, built and dedicated to his memory in 1965.

Algernon B. Chandler

To most, it was no surprise that Algernon Bertrand Chandler, Jr. was elected by the board to fill the presidential chair vacated a month earlier by Russell. Chandler had been a part of the institution since its founding in 1908, as professor and dean.

Preceding his service to the college he had taught in private schools, administered in public schools and served as the state school examiner for Virginia.

Chandler assumed more than the presidency in 1919; his term signaled

the college offered a two-year program which prepared women for primary and grade school teaching and a four-year program which granted a bachelor of science degree in education to graduates who wished to teach on the secondary or commercial education levels.

During this period of change, the student body grew from the initial 110 to more than 500 students, which required additional faculty and facilities. To accommodate these changes, Chandler enlarged his faculty to more than twice its original 13 members and proposed enlarging the original two-building campus. An open-air theatre, a student activities building and the Virginia Hall Dormitory were constructed. In addition, the Betty Lewis Apartments on Sunken Road were leased to the College for dormitory purposes.

Perhaps Chandler's greatest contributions to the college were his efforts to improve the student teaching program which had become an integral part of the education curriculum. His first efforts were aimed at initiating on-campus training and cooperative agreements with city and rural county school systems to use their classrooms and students for training purposes.

Chandler was most interested in constructing a separate building on campus for the sole purpose of student teaching. According to his plans, the school would be operated and controlled by the college, but supported by funds from the city and county school systems as tuitions for the students who attended. The General Assembly approved his plan and Chandler Hall opened at the start of the 1928-29 session.

To produce all these changes within his term as president, Chandler followed a rigorous schedule. Eventually these numerous responsibilities had a pronounced effect on his health. On September 10, 1928, the 58-year-old president suffered a fatal attack of apoplexy on his way home from the college.

Chandler's death was considered a loss to the college as well as the Fredericksburg community. In addition to his work at the college, he had served as president of the Fredericksburg Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Together, the college and community recognized

the quality of the faculty by requiring higher educational backgrounds for instructors. He also encouraged faculty members to work toward earning additional degrees.

Combs heightened the college's standards to attain accreditation for the college from the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States in 1930.

Combs also sought to improve the size and quality of the student body.

It is unfortunate the achievements of Combs are often overlooked due to the controversy of his final years in office. The conflicts centered around new rules for student dress and conduct which Combs enforced in the 1953-54 session. These rules were instituted as a result of a protest which in turn brought the problem to the attention of the Board of Visitors. An investigation of the entire matter resulted in BOV action which divided Combs' presidential

Under Combs' administration, the college expanded its facilities as it added Seacobeck, Madison, Mary Ball, Custis, George Washington, and Trinkle.

During his tenure, enrollment increased from 432 students to nearly 1,600. Admissions standards became far more competitive with admission applications in 1940 exceeding the number of available spaces. Only those who ranked in the upper half of their high school classes were offered admission.

To accommodate the increase in enrollment, additional facilities were constructed during the Depression era. It was during this period that Seacobeck, the dining hall, the tri-unit dormitory (Madison, Mary Ball and Custis), George Washington Hall (the administrative building) and Trinkle Library were added into the campus.

Following World War II, the college acquired various historical properties including Framar, Brompton and Trench Hill. Another phase of construction began in the 1950's when Hugh Mercer Infirmary, Dupont, Pollard and Melchers Halls (the fine arts centers), and Randolph and Mason Hall dormitories were built.

To accompany the changes in physical appearance, the academic character changed as well. The first change occurred in 1935 when the State Board of Education approved of the college's B.A. degree program. Prior to this date, the college only granted B.S. degrees to its graduates. This change strengthened the college's commitment to liberal arts education.

Once the additional degree was offered, Combs began exploring the issue of a name change to more accurately reflect the academic character and opportunities of the institution. On March 9, 1938, the change to Mary Washington College, in honor of mother of George Washington, became official.

Ten years prior to this decision, it was proposed that a state liberal arts college for women become associated with the all-male University of Virginia. The Fredericksburg-based institution was selected for the consolidation as both houses of the Assembly approved the measure. Governor John G. Pollard, however, opposed the merge on financial grounds. For 11 years the issue was ignored until 1944 when the bill was re-introduced, passed by the General Assembly and signed into law by Governor Darden on February 22. The College then became recognized officially as Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia.

After the consolidation, the college set higher admissions requirements, improved academic standards and increased faculty involvement in college affairs.

power with the dean of the college, Edward Alvey and the bursar, Edgar Woodward.

Combs initially accepted the arrangement, but in December 1954 he appeared before the BOV claiming that a conspiracy had been forced upon him. It was this move that convinced the BOV to remove Combs from the presidency on April 9, 1955.

Following his removal, it was learned that Combs was suffering from leukemia which may have affected his handling the crisis. His illness worsened rapidly after his removal, leading to his death on October 25, 1955.

Grellet C. Simpson

The fourth president of Mary Washington College brought with him the notion of freedom which in the 18 years of his service as president extended to social standards as well as academics and faculty/student relations.

Following the dissension of the final years of the Combs' presidency, the college was looking for a new identity and a strong sense of direction.

Simpson was an experienced educator on the secondary and collegiate levels. His name was one of the 137 on the Board of Visitor's list to succeed Combs. The basis of Simpson's administration was straight forward and wholly committed to the liberal arts tradition.

Simpson's beliefs were evident in his methods of administration. He always encouraged freedom of expression and thought, yet always reminded students of the responsibilities which accompanied it.

Students first realized this sense of freedom in relaxed social regulations. They were permitted to smoke on campus, to drink and visit with friends of the opposite sex in their dormitory rooms, and to leave and return to the dorms at any time. By the end of Simpson's term the dress code was entirely abolished.

To accompany these social freedoms, academic freedoms and responsibilities were granted to students. It was during Simpson's era that class attendance and final examination scheduling became a student decision. In addition, student representation in faculty departmental meetings offered the students a greater voice in academic affairs.

Similarly, Simpson offered a great deal of freedom to his faculty. The faculty committee system was structured to provide the staff with a greater role in college policy-making.

Russell, the school's first president, made a conscious effort to create and maintain respectable social standards, including the practice of self-control, required religious worship and prohibition of tasteless clothing.

Fredericksburg opened its first session on September 26, 1911 with 110 students. The women were accepted on flexible requirements that incorporated a minimum age of 15, good moral character and thorough knowledge of grammar school classes.

Student school expenses were extremely modest. Since the purpose of the institution was teacher preparation for public service, tuition was free to all state residents who intended to teach in the public school system. Those who did not comply or lived out of state were charged \$15 a term or \$30 a session. Campus room and board costs totaled \$67.50 a term or \$135 a session.

The initial curriculum consisted of two programs. The "regular" program offered two to four years of

the beginning of an era of change within the state educational system as well as in the institution itself. The Fredericksburg Normal School was assigned to develop a commercial board of Virginia normal schools to consolidate departments of study.

Secondly, normal schools were becoming obsolete as pressure was growing to convert institutions to teachers' schools. In 1924, the General Assembly altered the name of the Fredericksburg State Normal and Industrial School for Women to the Fredericksburg State Teachers College. With this change, Chandler strengthened the admissions standards, requiring a high school diploma or passage of entrance examinations by incoming students.

This step eventually eliminated high school curriculum at the institu-

ed Chandler for his faithful service, numerous improvements and development of a "distinctive school spirit" which would continue to represent his contributions to the institution long after his death.

Morgan L. Combs

Like Chandler, Morgan L. Combs was concerned with the development and improvement of the institution at Fredericksburg.

He brought with him an impressive educational background which included a doctorate from Harvard as well as experience in the field of education which included teaching and administrative duties on the secondary and college levels.

Combs assumed the office of the presidency on January 3, 1929 and without hesitation he sought to im-

You've come a long way, Mary... as MWs

by M.J. GIBBS

You've come a long way Mary from September 28, 1911 when "The Dormitory" of the State Normal and Industrial School for Women at Fredericksburg opened her doors to 110 young ladies.

Every available dormitory space was filled. The girls were all from the State of Virginia, anxious to complete a two year program with courses in education, household arts, music, ritual arts and manual arts. The school was literally out in the country. Access by road was insuperably difficult with the early school schedules set to coincide with the steamboat and railroad schedules. Some came by horse and buggy, but poor roads into the town made automobile driving almost impossible. It is reported that in 1911 it took 17 hours to travel by road from Fredericksburg to Washington, D.C.

Little is recorded of actual dormitory life with the exception that it was strictly regulated by the "crazy old bell" ringing to signal the time to rise until "lights out" at night... the regrettable hour of 11:00 p.m.

*"From before the break of day
Till lights go out at night
Till the footsteps of Miss Forbes
(housemother)*

*Which sound so soft and light,
Have echoed softly down the halls
And we all get out of sight
There's one thing that's a worry
Normal girls will say I'm right
It's that crazy old bell."*

This led to innovative ideas that lasted into the 50's...using a flashlight under the covers to study...or in your closet cramped up among clothes, boxes and all the things you didn't have room for in your limited drawer space.

Tacky parties in 1913

Parties were different then. A Tacky Party was recorded in 1913 when the contestants dressed up with painted faces to parade before the faculty who sat in state in Russell Hall (now Monro) and watched closely. They judged who had reached the artistic height of tackiness. The fun began in the proper way by serving delightful refreshments - a "stick of peppermint candy stuck in a lemon."

This same year saw the yearbook list in its "Do's and Don'ts": "Don't primp so much, there are no boys around."

During the teens and the twenties, early classes adopted their own colors, flowers and motto's for the year-book:

- 1913 "Live on the Heights"
- 1914 "The Gates Are Ours To Open"
- 1915 "Not failure, but low aim is crime"
- 1916 "Excelsior"
- 1917 "Prosperity is our watchword"
- 1918 "We are striving for the highest"
- 1919 "We are seen by our actions"
- 1920 "Cras Ingens Iteradimus"
- 1921 "Deeds, not words"

In 1915, "The Dormitory" was named Willard Dormitory for Frances Willard, the famous temperance leader. The "Willard

Spirit" became a rally call lasting through the years.

Midnight feast club

The North Wing of Virginia Hall, named for the Commonwealth of Virginia, was opened for the 1915 session. This was the first time the monogram SNS (State Normal School) was used on the school ring.

This year's Battlefield "Do's and Don'ts" included: "Don't buy too many books. It's not economical, when you know your neighbors have them."

One of the fun clubs to belong to this year was the Midnight Feast Club. The meeting hour was 12:01 a.m. (in quiet seclusion of a member's room). Their motto was "Eat all you can, while you can, then take your medicine like a man."

In 1915, the sophomore and junior basketball teams participated in a Fox and Hound Chase, a rare sport. Even Captain Harrison (in charge of the Rifle Corp) was who so familiar with the hiding places on the hills could not baffle the pack of hounds led by Dr. Smith, the college physician. The hounds trailed the foxes to their den in the tunnel under the dormitory...

Dining hall in Willard

A member of the class of 1917 remembers that one afternoon as she sat in her room in "Back Willard" (as it was referred to) she became enticed with the smell of salmon coming from the kitchen below. (The first dining hall was in Willard) She slipped down to the kitchen to ask cook John for a taste, and he promptly put a hot salmon croquette into one of his famous hot rolls for her. There were also clear reminiscences of playing card games such as 7 Up Slap Jack, and even wasting a lot of time when she could have been studying. There were usually three girls to a room. A happy weekend activity was making candy, hoping for a date, or a picnic with friends to Alum Springs Park or Great Falls. Walking into town was permissible twice a week for shopping, a matinee or ice-cream treats.

Enrollment was steady during the war. An insight into college life in the 1916-17 bulletin included pictures with a view of the Field Day crowd entitled, "Crowning the Victors," a "wand drill" in the Gym; the Stitch Club, each member holding a piece of embroidery; a view of the Old Plank Road, the narrow road that led from Fredericksburg past the Normal School to the west; and a picture of a small steamboat, the kind that transported students down the coast from Tappahannock to Norfolk. Lectures and entertainment reflected the impact of the war.

Influenza epidemic

In September, 1918, World War I was still uppermost in everyone's mind, only to be complicated by an influenza epidemic in October. Fortunately, all the students recovered. On November 11, 1918 the Armistice was signed and World War I ended. Freshman residence hall life revolved each Spring in the 20's

Day. It was the task of freshmen to gather the daisies from the vast fields around the area and put them in large galvanized tubs with water to keep them fresh for the few days it took to make the daisy chain. A truck would haul the daisy filled tubs back to campus. It usually took the freshmen two days to tie them into small bunches and then tie the bunches onto a one-inch Manila rope and press them close together to resemble a solid mass of blooms. During the ceremony the daisy chain was laid around the sides of the open-air theatre to form a backdrop. At the conclusion of the ceremony, it was carried back to central campus where it was hung in loops across the portico of Virginia Hall for the remainder of commencement weekend. This tradition lasted until commencement in 1942.

Betty Lewis apartments

It is vividly recalled, that after Christmas vacation in 1921, that the girls who lived in towns "down the river" were late getting back to school because the steamboats couldn't get through the ice.

From 1923 until 1930 Betty Lewis Hall, named for George Washington's sister who married Fielding Lewis, was leased for needed dormitory space. Degree courses began this session at the College.

On February 13, 1924, the name was changed to The State Teachers College at Fredericksburg.

Little red lane tea room

In 1925, the upperclassmen adopted "Little Sisters" an annual activity that continued into the 70's and revised in 1981-82. A favorite in-dorm pastime was to congregate at the Little Red Lane Tea Room that was operated in Willard Hall. Students worked there some of the time serving pies, candy, tarts, ice-cream and sandwiches, with the cream cheese and pimento sandwich being the favorite. Another fond memory brought to light in interviewing was an "apres scheme" following Devil-Goat rivalry activities which accumulated in some of the devils finding another willing one to get into a long box shaped like a coffin and to agree to being carried through the dining hall with a group of devils following behind singing, "Dem bones, dem bones, dem dry bones..." with the dead devil popping up in the coffin on the way out of the dining room door!

Another vivid memory was after a recital given by Taylor Scott, a favored baritone singer for after-dinner entertainment in the dining hall, the students applauded with such gusto that he sang an encore: "I ain't got nothin' I never had nothin' But I don't want nothin' but YOU!"

Mrs. Bushnell, Dean of Students, in her over-dramatic fashion thanked him for the student body by pointing at him and saying: "If I had the touch of Midas I'd buy up the whole world I'd buy him for you and for me!"

This response tempted two students to play a prank on their roommates. They went off to town to buy gold paint to put that touch of Midas on all their furniture in their Willard room. The well-kept secret lasted for many years thereafter following a reunion of "who done it?"

Imagine...what the campus really looked like in the early 1930's. From Virginia Hall up through what is now College Avenue, there was nothing but fields bordered by Anne Fairfax and Betty Lewis down the hill.

Peanut week inaugurated

Peanut week was inaugurated in 1932. Upperclassmen drew the names of freshmen whose names were rolled up in peanut shells. Throughout the school year, cards and appropriate penned thoughts for the day such as withering their peanuts well before an exam: a surprise bar of candy (five cents then) or a stick of peppermint raised spirits an suspense until their sponsor revealed herself among cheers before the year was up.

Another feature of the 30's and 40's that occupied thoughts and energies of students was the Doll Show which was sponsored each year by the YWCA just before the beginning of the Christmas holidays.

A special committee of upperclassmen organized the freshmen in Willard to construct typical Christmas scenes. Themes varied each year. First, second and third prizes for the Dolls were awarded. At the conclusion of the event, the dolls were sent to the children at Blue Ridge Sanatorium in Charlottesville and later to the underprivileged in Fredericksburg and area.

The Summer Quarter catalog in 1929 stated that one of the college dormitories will be reserved for the exclusive use of male students during the summer quarter, and if enrollment was justified, they would be permitted to take their meals in the college dining hall. Men continued to enroll in the summer sessions of 1931-38. Resident male students were housed in Betty Lewis. Several of these men completed their degree programs through summer school attendance.

In March of 1935, Virginia Hall South was completed, the third and final addition to accommodate 54 more students. The Tri-Unit was completed and ready for occupancy in the Fall of 1935. Mary Custis Hall was named in honor of Mary Anne Randolph Custis Lee, the wife of Robert E. Lee. Madison Hall was named for Dolly Payne Madison, the wife of James Madison. (During the construction of Tri-Unit, cannon balls dating from the Civil War were found in the loads of dirt carted away; reminders of heavy artillery attack) In 1935 there were sixty-five grads.

In 1937, Hamlet, named for Mr. and Mrs. W.N. Hamlet, a member of the firsts faculty, was purchased and remodeled for student use. Later, it housed the psychological clinic until 1965.

How will Win



And today's free



This 1953 formal probably brought

In 1938 State Teachers College was renamed Mary Washington College. At least half of the student body at this time lived in approved homes in Fredericksburg. Their hostesses were expected to maintain the same housing rules as the college. Miss Margaret Swander (now Mrs. John Russell) was in charge of the off-campus students and town hostesses. She was even known to inspect the student's rooms for cleanliness and neatness, as well as the rooms of on-campus students.

In 1940 Cornell, apartments on Cornell street, was re-leased (the

Residence halls witness full range of changes

in 20 years?



VE got problems?



ant as any current Ring Dance.

first time it was leased was between 1923-30) to relieve overcrowding for an additional 159 students. In 1941, the largest number of Freshmen ever were enrolled—starring a cast of 700! W.W. II had been declared and the students took it seriously. They didn't complain about the rationing of butter, sugar, and meat which limited Seacobeck's menu. They made bandages and knitted socks, scarves and sweaters in their spare time. Many of the traditional clubs and activities were inactivated during these years, i.e. Peanut Week, an old Christmas tradition. Energies

were turned into giving blood, manning an airplane watch station of top of George Washington, holding bond rallies and buying war stamps. Some students even enlisted in the Women's Army Corps, and many others did upon graduation.

V-mail from soldiers

The most important part of the day during the early 40's was going to the P.O. to get V-mail (V for victory) letters from male friends. Other activities through the 40's included listening to records and the radio, swooning over hearing Frank Sinatra on Saturday nights, the Big Band sounds and comparing engagement rings. Bridge was "the game", played before classes, after classes and whenever a free moment was found. Smoking was allowed only in the students' rooms. It wasn't unheard of to sneak off campus to date sailors and marines.

Flood of 1942

Resident life in Cornell was interrupted abruptly with the October 1942 flood. Students were evacuated via rowboats and ambulance up to campus where the girls in other dorms shared their blankets, hot tea and snacks. The MWC Cavalry and Cadet Corps members served in the canteens in town and the Cavalry also helped patrol the streets from looters in the city. With no water on campus, students from Willard formed a bucket brigade to pass water up from the outdoor pool for use in the dormitories and Seacobeck.

Dates had to be on approved calling list and signed in on a "calling card" with the Dean of Students. Another interesting form was the weekly laundry list, no doubt, unchanged form opening years. In part it read, "Aprons, Bureau covers, Bloomers, Teddies, and Union suits." Mrs. Bushnell, Dean of Students, was infamous for her little typewritten slips of paper that she put under student doors, i.e.: "No one goes to town tonight." "Study hard...work until 10:00 p.m." "At the ringing of the bell, come down for an important house meeting, but do not leave your room before that time."

Merge with UVA

On February 22, 1944, Mary Washington College merged with the University of Virginia to become the Woman's College of the University. All the better reason to go to U.Va. for weekends...to check on our "other half" and particularly since there were no more Saturday classes!

In 1944, the admission of male students was discontinued. In the summer session of 1946, returning veterans were enrolled under the G.I. Bill. The men took part in college plays and benefits, drove the flashiest cars, whistled loudest in the halls, played the jukebox's latest tunes. In October of 1946, a co-ed with blond hair and freckles nicknamed "Catfish White" (Lindon C. White, an Army vet) said, "I came to MWC because all the men's colleges were filled," but he confessed that MWC girls were all right.

The last veteran to enroll was Dennis Chauncey Moriarity, who graduated in 1958. During his last two years, he was the only man left among 2,000 girls.

Small houses purchased

Brent, named in honor of Margaret Brent, an Englishwoman, served as the college president's home from the year of its purchase in 1944 until 1947 when it was converted into a residence house for students. Since September 1951, it has been the French language house.

Trench Hill, probably named because of remnants of Civil War trenches, was purchased and renovated in 1947 for student use as a study house. There was great competition to be selected to live in Trench. The Trench "bicycle brigades" were famous for their trips back and forth to campus.

Framar was acquired in 1948. The name was derived from the combination of names of the previous owners, Dr. Frank and Marian Reichel. From 1946-48 it served as residence for the college president, until it became the Spanish house.

"Where is your beanie, Freshman?" That tiny little beanie with the letters MWC on the visor was a juxtaposition between pride and despair!

The Doll Shows continued into the 40's, as well as Song Contest judged on the originality of songs and particularly, the number of dorm residents singing. A Posture Week and contest were held by the Athletic Department. Instructors chose student contestants with regard to their posture as they walked throughout the campus. A contest was held to decide the winner and runner-up. It seemed as though there were always eyes upon one.

Dorms constructed

In the 1950's there were three new residence dorms...Mason, Randolph and Bushnell. In 1954 Mason Hall, named in honor of Ann Thompson Mason, mother of George Mason, and Randolph Hall, named in honor of Martha Jefferson Randolph, daughter of Thomas Jefferson, became a reality. Life in the Golden Horseshoe was, at last, a reality for the "sophisticated sophomores."

Juniors were still living in Westmoreland in the 50's. Their return each September was synonymous with another event, "Petulant", a large white plaster mask that was the traditional Westmoreland mask, would be taken from a closet where he had spent summer months. Petulant played a dual role as both a good luck charm and guardian angel. He assumed his resting place in one of the student's rooms where he could live for a year and sell his magic for the price of a kiss. His power and his help came to be depended upon. Sophomores sought his aid at exam time; apprehensive juniors employed him to encourage the right man to accept their invitations to the Ring Dance and seniors confided in him nightly the number of days left until graduation.

The small dorms continued to foster intimate relationships. Frosh and Sophomore shared newly decorated Betty Lewis. Activities included dunking for apples on Halloween night, Ouija Board, and bull sessions into the wee hours. Bridge sessions were popular into the wee hours also... "Maybe, if we play another hand, he'll call."

Brent, as usual, echoed with "merci" and "oui." Its occupants seemed to suffer from very strange additions - bridge and pizza.

Marye continued to lend itself to family life as well as observing the purpose of the house, for the residents to practice conversational Spanish daily. Marye was built in 1912 and was named Ridge Court. It was the residence of the first college president.

Fairfax sorority house

Anne Fairfax girls referred to their house as sorority house, the A.F.A. These girls were never too busy to discuss fashions, college life or Quantico. Framar boasted a very special feature, their own exclusive swimming pool. The aroma of sizzling hamburger often greeted dates. In the fall of 1957, students at Framar began a series of reading, lecture and discussion sessions, which was followed a year later by the "Great Books" seminar conducted at Trench Hill. Framar added to its uniqueness by having as residents, reps from all four classes in 1959.

In September of 1959, Bushnell Dormitory, named in honor of the former Dean of Women who had held that office for 29 years, was occupied as a new dorm for mixed classes.

In 1959 and 1960, Dr. George Van Sant initiated weekly seminars around great works of Western thought. At the house, every other Wednesday night, there were assigned readings. Visiting lecturers came the interim Wednesday evenings. The seminars were non-credit. The example set was followed by Mary Ball, Bushnell and Betty Lewis, where groups of students organized their individual reading and discussion projects. Each was under the leadership of a faculty member. The residence hall seminars paved the way for the liberal arts seminars that were offered for college credit in 1961-62. The program was discontinued in 1970.

...and the bells are still ringing. A quote from the 1958 *Bullet*: "ring-ring" yes, dear MWC student, it is now 6:30 and time to be up. You pull up the covers when suddenly it goes off again. It's now 7:20 and you'll never beat the line for breakfast. This is Monday and means beginnings of bell, buzzers and alarms that clutter up your life. Bells ring at beginning and end of each class until at 12:30 it is time for lunch. At 2:00 your afternoon classes begin. "Ring-ring of bells" continues up to dinner and past that into the night. Our college life is regulated by bells and alarms."

Until the 1960's, all dorms were segregated by class. During the decade of the 60's, student life changed immeasurably: students could now drink in their rooms, there

was no dress code, closing hours and light privileges were extended and students could entertain men in their rooms during certain hours and, with parental permission they could live off campus in their own apartments. There were no Saturday classes, and a key-in policy began.

The 60's move in

There was considerable concern, conversation and participation in anti-war issues, civil rights and Vietnam in the 60's. The freshmen were still wearing their beanies, though.

There were three new residence dorms built in the 60's. The first was Marshall, named for Mary Willis Ambler Marshall, wife of Chief Justice John Marshall. Her grandfather was Governor of Virginia and her father, the Treasurer to the Commonwealth. In 1961, Marshall was unofficially called New Dormitory, but known to many as "Mad Hollow," "Scotty's Annex," or "Suburbia." It was just a cold, new shiny building; when we arrived there was no spirit, no ivy, no tradition. We had to cope with construction men and their bulldozers. At 6:30 in the morning there was the hill, that mud, and of course... that chandelier in the parlor. Some people dream of working on Capitol Hill. Other people would rather live on Marshall Hill, or rather, at the bottom of it.

In 1963, "mixed dorms" were the big question on campus: the mixing of upperclassmen in the same building. In the Summer Session, the first black student enrolled. In September 1964, the first black residential student enrolled and in June of 1968, the first black student graduated. The black enrollment has continued to grow along with their many contributions and achievements to the MWC community.

In September 1965, Russell Hall, named for Dr. Edward H. Russell, the first president of the college, was opened to house 179 students. An interesting feature was a garden room behind the lobby on the main floor, with a fountain, water lilies and a willow tree. Lantern type furniture and patio furniture created an illusion of a garden look.

Jefferson Hall, named for Thomas Jefferson, was completed in September. Its innovation was eleven single rooms, in recognition that some students wanted to room alone.

The 1970's brought the separation from the University of Virginia and the first males that came to stay! In 1970 there were twelve. In 1971-72 there were 22 men. On July 1, 1972, Mary Washington separated from the University of Virginia.

August 4, 1972, students aided Fredericksburg residents who had to flee their homes from the 1972 flood by sharing rooms, blankets, taking telephone messages, etc.

In 1973, male students lived in Trench Hill and in 1974, Madison was no longer referred to as Dolly Madison...males moved into Madison.

In 1975, Willard was the first co-ed dorm. The 60's conversations and ac-

See HALLS, page 9

8 Presidents help keep pace with changing times

continued from page 5

As a result, funds, leaves of absence, research and attendance at faculty conferences and meetings were encouraged.

In addition, teaching workloads were reduced from 15 hours to 12 hours to allow faculty more time to meet with students on a smaller or individual basis.

Among the changes enacted by the Simpson administration was the addition of new liberal arts majors including art history, studio art, religion, economics, physics, anthropology, geography, geology, dance, pre-foreign service, as well as interdisciplinary programs such as American, Russian, Asian and Latin American studies. He also was responsible for introducing summer and study abroad into the college curriculum, while restructuring degree requirements and raising current admissions standards.

Simpson also initiated several means of recognition for academic excellence such as awarding intermediate and final honors, raising qualifications for the Dean's List and forming chapters of Mortar Board and Phi Beta Kappa.

In addition, for his faculty Simpson created the Grellet C. Simpson Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching which is still presented to a faculty member at each year's commencement.

In July 1972, MWC was significantly changed when separation from the University of Virginia became official. Simpson supported this move wholeheartedly.

In addition to these changes and developments, Simpson was responsible for the addition of six buildings to the campus - Combs, Goolrick, Bushnell, Russell, Jefferson and Marshall, an addition to the library, the acquisition of Belmont, the establishment of the Counseling Center and the Career Placement Bureau and the college's election into the Southern Universities conference.

Simpson announced his retirement in the Fall of 1973. He currently resides in Fredericksburg, while MWC continues his commitment to freedom and the liberal arts tradition.

Prince B. Woodard

Faced with tightening economic conditions and growing disillusionment throughout the nation, Prince B. Woodard was called the "man for the times" during his eight years as Mary Washington's president from 1974 to 1982.

During Woodard's administration, he initiated many modifications in the academic and financial sectors of the college. As president, he developed and improved the school's

the fall of 1983.

Woodard's presidency also witnessed a significant increase in student enrollment - from 2,100 in 1974 to near 3,000 this past fall. Woodard has also been given credit for helping to increase the size and quality of the applicant pool. In 1974, the college accepted 80 percent of those applying as first-time freshmen. In 1982, 58 percent of the applications were approved for acceptance, showing the rise in numbers applying.

Colleagues attributed this improvement to Woodard's efforts to give the college greater exposure and publicity while increasing the caliber of its offerings which added to the college's appeal to incoming students and faculty alike.

A believer in progressive planning, Woodard encouraged more "hands-on" experience for students through off-campus internships in businesses and organizations. His foresight also helped start the future-minded degree programs in computer science and business administration. Yet, with his love of history, Woodard was also instrumental in establishing the Center for Historic Preservation which draws on the rich background of the Fredericksburg area.

During his administration, coeducation also became a reality. The college established its first coed residence hall in 1975, and created men's intercollegiate sports teams in basketball, tennis, track and golf. From 102 male students in 1974, Woodard's term saw the number of male students steadily increase to the more than 700 this year. Men were first admitted in 1970.

As a result of his attempts to secure necessary state funding for the college, Woodard saw the completion of renovations to Monroe Hall and Willard dormitory and the development of the Battleground sports complex. He also helped obtain state funding for the current Chandler renovation and the pre-planning money for an E. Lee Trinkle Library addition.

Under his administration, the quality of the faculty significantly increased along with Woodard's constant efforts to upgrade faculty salaries. When Woodard arrived,

about half of the faculty held doctoral degrees; by 1979, that proportion had risen to 75 percent, and by 1982, it reached 80 percent.

Besides similar campus contributions, Woodard was also instrumental in improving the "town-gown" relationship between MWC and the Fredericksburg area - making college facilities and activities available to local residents and developing more night classes and part-time master's programs.

Before coming to the college, Woodard had served as director of the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia as well as serving in a similar post as chancellor of the West Virginia Board of Regents immediately before taking the position at Mary Washington. Woodard had also been a teacher and administrator on both high school and college levels.

With all the changes initiated by the fifth president, controversy was understandably not far behind some of his decisions. But, as Acting President William M. Anderson Jr. pointed out, "He might have provoked controversy, but as a leader, his personal philosophy was that change was a difficult process. He realized that keeping an organization healthy meant constantly reevaluating itself and dealing with the changes that

were necessary."

Woodard's move to consolidate academic departments in 1979, reducing the number from 21 to 15, brought him the most criticism from the faculty. But during his tenure, most complaints centered on his style and attitude rather than his policies. The consolidation issue, however, proved the exception to this rule.

Remembered for his total devotion and long, dedicated working hours at the college, Woodard died at 61 in Mary Washington Hospital on Dec. 21, 1982. Having suffered a heart attack in November 1981, his second in a decade, Woodard recovered and returned to work three months later. The following year saw him in and out of hospitals for tests and in October 1982, he underwent open heart surgery.

With the college's 75th anniversary planned for the spring, Woodard looked forward to returning to work at the beginning of this year to take part in the anniversary celebration, according to his colleagues.

The college is presently searching nation-wide for a new president who would begin his administration this summer and launch Mary Washington into yet another era as the institution's sixth president.

Simpson's 18 years as president brings relaxing of social standards - permitting students to smoke and drink on campus, and to leave and return to the dorms at any time.

Perhaps the two most significant events in the Simpson era occurred in his final years as president. The move toward coeducation occurred in 1970 with the enrollment of 22 men. While Simpson resisted this decision, he acknowledged its arrival and adjusted to the change slowly, without lowering academic standards to attract a large amount of male applicants.

Perhaps more importantly, Simpson encouraged the move for desegregation of the college. The number of black students increased during his tenure and academic quality was not lowered to aid these efforts.

financial standing, establishing the Mary Washington College Foundation, Inc. to seek private donations and often traveling to Richmond to secure additional state funds through the General Assembly.

His tenure also witnessed increased academic offerings with the addition of several new majors including historic preservation, computer science, performing arts, business administration, environmental science, and public administration. His leadership was also instrumental in establishing graduate-level programs in liberal studies and business administration. A master's program in public administration will begin in

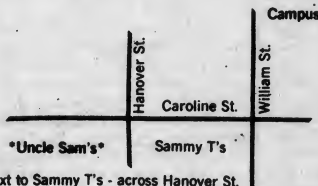
Edward Alvey's *The History of Mary Washington College* and the college's Winter 1983 edition of *MWC Today* proved extremely helpful in *The Bulletin's* recognition of MWC's five distinguished presidents.



President Grellet C. Simpson greets a freshman in 1959.

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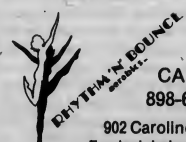
ANNOUNCEMENT

Committee workers, dancers and all those interested, come to the Organizational Meeting for the 1983-84 Dance-a-thon, Tuesday, March 29 at 5:45 p.m. in Monroe 104.

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Howe family continues their very own MWC tradition

by MARY SMITH

As tradition has been strong at Mary Washington College for the past 75 years, tradition has been strong in the Howe family for the past three generations. Amy Howe, a 20-year-old sophomore, is the third daughter of the third generation to attend MWC.

Diane Holland Howe, Amy's mother, attended the college for one year in 1953, after which she transferred to the University of Virginia to complete her nursing degree in 1957.

Mrs. Howe said she chose MWC because "my mother went there and I worked closely with her on alumni matters." The pre-nursing curriculum also aided in her decision to attend.

Amy's maternal grandmother, Mary Irene Peters Holland, attended MWC in 1932 and 1933, when, according to her daughter, she developed a great interest in broadcasting. She was one of the first women broadcasters in Virginia during World War II.

"She had a really great interest in Mary Washington and I think she nurtured that in me. MWC was a

very special place to her," Mrs. Howe said. She explained that her mother died at the age of 38 when Mrs. Howe was 15 and therefore never knew that her daughter or her granddaughters attended MWC.

The Howe family moved to Fredericksburg two years ago when Amy's father retired from the Navy. "Our connection with Mary Washington continued," Mrs. Howe said. "Mary Washington has been my whole life. I have been very active in alumni work and I have been president of alumni chapters from Maine to California. I hope my daughters will also take an active part in Mary Washington. MWC will not continue to flourish as it has if those in the future don't take an interest in the continuation."

Howe added: "Many people affiliated with the college have dedicated their lives to improving it. My children have been pleased with the changes and they are the ones who are reaping the benefits."

Mrs. Howe's enthusiasm towards the college was one of the major factors in Amy's decision to attend MWC. "When I was a little girl, my mother used to take me here," she

said. "Plus, both of my sisters went here," which Amy said has brought her and her sisters closer together.

"Since they've graduated and I go to the same college, we've gotten a lot closer... they're always there to tell me I can do it," she said.

Still, Amy admits that her sisters had little influence upon her decision to come to MWC. She said she always assumed she would come to MWC until her senior year of high school when she briefly considered Randolph Macon. "But then," she said, "I realized Randolph Macon didn't even compare. I like the old-fashionedness of Mary Washington. I had a chance to play basketball at Randolph Macon, but in the overall decision, school mattered more than basketball. Mary Washington basketball is just fantastic," she added.

Amy said that the competition she felt with her sisters was incredible. "One sister was a double major and the other graduated in three years, but it's a nice competition," she said.

There are a few traditions which Amy has taken no interest in, however. Her grandmother, mother,

and two sisters all resided in Willard at some point during their years at MWC. Amy opted to live in Jefferson last semester because "all my basketball buddies lived in one unit."

However, both of her sisters also roomed in Randolph 302, by coincidence. Amy applied for that room

her freshman year out of sentimentality, but was not granted the request.

Amy was also firm in mentioning that despite another family trend, "I doubt I'll marry a Naval Academy guy." Amy's father is a USNA graduate and both her sisters married Naval Academy graduates.



MWC sophomore Amy Howe, here with her mother Diane, keeps the family tradition going. photo by TERRY HUDACHEK

MWC minus ever-present tradition

by CHUCK BOREK

Tradition, as we all know, can really suck. Tradition, however, is... well, traditional at Mary Washington. But thank God some traditions change.

If things never changed at MWC, the Pool Room would still be full of water and there would be a greatly decreased number of men's rooms on campus. Hell, there'd be a greatly decreased number of men on campus—none, in fact! (except perhaps for an occasional marine).

If things never changed, Mary Washington would still be referred to as a "Normal School" (to distinguish us, I suppose, from all those "Abnormal Schools"), and keg parties, devoid of beer, would be called "mixers".

Not everything has changed, though. I would be willing to bet Seacobeck is still serving the same quality of food students were eating in 1908. Some of it, in fact, may be the exact same food that macaroni salad looks like it's been sitting a while).

But there are plenty of traditions which enhance the charm of our little

niche in the academic world. Shucks, even the name of this fine old institution is deeply rooted in the muck of tradition. Now everyone (especially those of the masculine gender) have taken flack because we go to a school with a "sissy" name like "Mary Washington." "What kind of a fairy school is that?" "I suppose it's right next to Lilian Carter high," etc., etc.

But consider the alternative. What else is Fredericksburg famous for? If we were to toss tradition aside and choose a more modern name, we would all be going to "Redneck College", or "Fredericksburg State", or something equally vulgar.

Think of what our school would actually look like if we said, "To hell with tradition." Instead of colonial red brick, the buildings would be made of yellow stucco with nifty plexiglass windows. Even worse, the buildings would be designed like that ghastly house on College Avenue behind Custis—you know, the one with no windows that looks like it belongs in a different state.

The dorms (oops—residence halls) would all have central heat and air conditioning. We would have com-

pletely lost the traditional challenge of trying to open windows just the right amount in order to achieve a tolerable temperature.

Think of what a loss of tradition would do to Russell Hall. Girls who enjoy having parties and generally like to have a good time might begin living there. Egads!—we might even hear music coming out of those hallowed halls. That would just be too much for any respectable MWCer to take.

What else would change if MWC lost tradition? Consider this: "...Halloweens" would be a memory.

—There would be no "Devil-Goat Day".

—Junior Ring Week would be completely meaningless (Shh!—don't tell anyone it already is).

—Service in the C-shop would be lightning quick.

Could we live at MWC without tradition? "Nay" seems to be the clear answer. Tradition is as important to this college as, well, beer. Think of what it would be like if we had no beer, and you can imagine the tragedy of MWC without tradition.

HALLS, continued from page 7

activities centered around discos, coffee house blues, keg parties, mini-skirts, "Back to Jesus," Three Mile Island, more Vietnam protests and the Iranian situation to mention but a few tumultuous subjects.

Tyler Tunnel between Randolph and Mason was used in 1979 for male upperclassmen. As could be ascertained, the 40-year-long tradition of the freshmen wearing beanies was discontinued. But, the eternal signs of KEEP OFF THE GRASS were still in evidence.

In 1980, the dormitories were renamed residence halls. Resident Assistants are a new concept added to the Office of Residence Life program.

In the fall of 1982, Hamlet became the first men's study house. Tyler,

previously the Annex to Anne Fairlee and the Student Association Office was designated the German House.

The Greek system debate has returned along with the 23-hour visitation question. New programming in the halls has included weight training for co-eds and aerobics. However, one of the earliest traditions, Devil-Goat Day continues with much enthusiasm. Petulant still resides at Westmoreland, but the daisies have faded away.

The class of 1984 is the first co-ed class that does not associate itself with a "woman's college." And, when bibs and baby T-shirts in the Bookstore read *My Dad Went to Mary Washington*, the tradition of

"men on campus" will be clearly etched for time eternal!

The 1966 Battlefield prophetically declared: "Theoretically, 'a dorm' is just a place to park oneself while attending college. But, in reality, a dorm is much more than the traditional room and bath. It is bridge partners and knitting instructions; no dox and all nighters; term paper and textbooks, and, interminable conversations over interminable cups of instant coffee. It is a place in which to work, to laugh, to play, or simply waste time. It is also a place to make real and lasting friendships. It is also, a place in which to absorb a lesson in which everyone must learn — the art of living happily with others.

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The following headlines from past BULLETs reveal some of the important events of our past, and some not so important events we take for granted...

Simpson announces retirement

Willard renovation meets deadline

Fencing team places fourth

End to keg parties recommended

Bare majority want increase

Sports image changes as women gain in college's sports scene

Bullet under fire again

Bushnell fire damaging

Goolrick may open in fall

Gay students active here

Males move into Madison

Coeducation favored

Fickett to seek House seat

Belles wanted

Hetero vs. Homo

Jesuit speaks on sex

Pub to open soon

Woodard favors mainly women's college, calls first priority an increase in faculty salaries

Mary Washington sports shape up and expand to include top quality athletics

by WILLIAM SMITH

It would be superfluous to say athletics at Mary Washington College have changed a great deal in 75 years, yet it is interesting to note that the most important changes have occurred in the last fifteen years.

Of course, the sports themselves have changed. Their rules and often their look are far different than they were fifteen years ago. Lycra has replaced nylon in swimming suits and graphite and aluminum have all but replaced the venerable wooden tennis racket.

Nowadays many coaches are putting their charges through rigorous weight training regimens that would have been scoffed at a few years ago. In addition, the 70's saw an increased emphasis on the fields of sports medicine and sports psychology.

But Mary Washington has experienced some even more important changes in that time. For instance, the opening of Goolrick Hall in 1967 at the north end of campus was without a doubt a great boon to the athletic program here at MWC. Although some have complained about minor problems, Goolrick is indispensable.

Home competition for men's and women's basketball, men's and women's swimming, and volleyball are held in Goolrick. Team practices

in these sports, as well as track, soccer, cross country, golf, softball, and cheerleading can be held at Goolrick.

Intramural sports, from basketball to inner tube water polo are held there as well. Individuals can also take advantage of the weight room located on the pool level.

Another recent addition to the Blue Tide athletic plant was the conversion of the Battleground Sports Complex from a nine-hole golf course to a multi-purpose field. Among its many features are the lighted tennis courts and fields for use by the soccer, field hockey, lacrosse, and intramural teams.

Another notable feature is the new 400 meter track, which has eight lanes, and a new surface. The first annual Battleground Relay meet was held there last spring. Additionally, there is a putting green and room for golf driving practice.

Without a doubt, one of the most important changes came with the admission of men to the college. This led to an expanded athletic program which includes men's intercollegiate squads in basketball, soccer, swimming, cross country, track, tennis and golf.

Athletics will almost surely expand even more as the male enrollment increases here. Although it is hard to imagine MWC creating a football program, the various men's

teams are improving quickly and their progress will be worth watching. They should soon match the women's tradition of excellence.

During the past year there was an affiliation change for the Blue Tide. With the death of the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIW), formerly the national governing body for women sports, the various teams are now affiliated with the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) in that association's Division III program. Also, MWC found a new conference affiliation, the East Coast Athletic Conference (ECAC).

Although the changes in the sports program here have been diverse, the sports themselves seemed to not have suffered in the last decade and a half.

Last year MWC had its first All-Americans in lacrosse, tennis and women's track. The tennis team took the NCAA Division III national championship. The Blue Tide also fielded regional champions in women's cross country and swimming.

In past years, the women's basketball teams have won consecutive state titles, and the men's program has just completed its second consecutive winning season in NCAA Division III competition.



Two of MWC's women athletes go for a jumpball during a 1960s game.

No horsing around . . .

MWC riders organize in 1934

by DAWN DETWILER

Although not as old as Mary Washington College, riding and equestrian activities here have almost a half-century of history.

The first "Riding Club" was formed in 1934. Its seven members were heart enough to take a 6:00 a.m. ride every Sunday.

Two years later, the club boasted twenty-five members, who were riding in Battleground Park.

Louis Walraven became the first MWC riding instructor in 1937. Clearly riding was destined to be a popular sport, for offered beginning, intermediate, and advanced extracurricular riding to eighty students in the year.

In 1939-40 the Riding Club became the Hoof Prints Club which is still in existence today. Beverly Roberts was sponsor and instructor that year.

1940 marked the beginning of instructor Russel Walther's fifteen-year-long association with Mary Washington College. Under his direction, the Hoof Prints Club swelled to 135 equestrians enrolled in riding classes. A limit of 2 credits had to be set because the classes were in such demand.

The club rode in two rings at Oak Hill Stables, which Walther directed, and met in its clubhouse. The club participated in the Fredericksburg Dog Mart parade, held an annual fall possum hunt, a fall horse show open to the community and a spring show for members only. These events highlighted a year of classes, trail rides and clubhouse meals.

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor

in 1941, President Combs asked each campus organization how it could contribute to national defense. The Hoof Prints Club decided to organize a cavalry troop.

The troop had both mounted and marching units who were trained by the Virginia Protective Force in first aid, photography, fingerprinting, radio, teletype, traffic control, and pistol operations. The mounted troop patrolled city streets during a flood their first year. In peacetime the troop had the duty of raising the campus flags every morning. It disbanded after 17 years.

The Hoof Prints Club, however, continued. In 1956, Michael Kirschner, a graduate of Officer's Training School in Copenhagen, Denmark, became the new MWC riding instructor. Under his leadership, the Hoof Prints Club became an honorary association, the qualification being a semester of riding, skill, and spirit. The members of the club also began to earn rating given by the National Society of Girls and Woman's Sports, which would help some of them find positions as riding instructors. The club even owned its own beagle pack.

In 1974, riding classes moved to A. Elizabeth Morrison's Hazelwild Farm. During the four years students rode under Susan Simpson.

In 1978, under Anita Reid's coaching, the Mary Washington College riders finally became the Mary Washington College Riding Team. Tryna Ray won a National Championship in 1979, the first national champion MWC ever produced. Two other riders have since gone to na-

tional competition: Dawn Detwiler, who finished fourth, and Monica Schaefer.

Presently, Joanna Burk, a Business Administration and Equestrian Studies graduate of Averett College, teaches Elementary, High Elementary, Low Intermediate, and High Intermediate Riding, and Advanced Equitation. She also coaches the team of 14 riders who compete with the College of William and Mary, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg College, Christopher Newport College, Sweet Briar College, Longwood College and the University of Virginia.

All the teams travel to one school and members pull a name from an envelope to discover which of the hosts school's horses they will ride. Five riders are chosen as "point-riders" for each team, and the ribbons they win contribute to the school's overall finish. Individual points send a rider to Regionals at the end of the season, and from there possibly to Nationals.

The Hoof Prints Club is now separate from the riding classes and open to all interested in horses and riding. The club sponsors trips to the Washington International Horse Show, the Foxfield Races and polo matches. They hold a Virginia Horse Show Association rated horse show in the spring which is open to the community, and a Challenge Cup Horse Show for members only. Profits from the shows fund a scholarship for one semester of riding to the most active junior or senior member of Hoof Prints.

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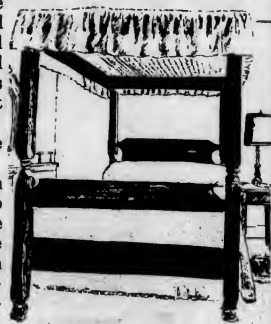
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